

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

No Probability of Mr. Morgan's Cuban Resolution Passing.

DEBATE WILL CONTINUE

The Vote When Reached Will Be on a Motion to Refer to the Foreign Relations Committee—Republicans Propose to Use Cuba for a Fall Campaign Cry.

If Senator Morgan believes his resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents is to be permitted to pass the Senate, that Senator is laboring under a misapprehension of which he will be distressed ere long. There is not a better or stronger friend of this oppressed people than the Senator from Alabama, and he has for several weeks been pulling up his resolution and pressing it to a vote, only to be rebuffed by the Senate.

Last week Senator Hale, who is the most avowed friend of Spain in the Senate, made the broad statement that he did not intend to delay for a day, but if the Senator would hold him in check for a few days Mr. Hale said he should be willing to let the question come to a vote. Mentally, Mr. Hale winked his other eye when he made this apparently candid statement.

The debate will continue, however. There will be little or nothing before the Senate this week. The conference report in the Indian bill will not take much time, and the House is supposed, will not hesitate long over the sundry civil bill. There is little hope of that getting out of the way this week, though, however, much employees may long for that extra month's pay. Senator Allison, who was in charge of the bill, and will be the manager of the conference on the part of the Senate, is in Iowa, and will not return until Saturday.

By agreement the tariff will not come up until the 18th, and that date is likely to be shifted ahead, so that Mr. Morgan and his resolution will have full swing. The probability is, however, that Mr. Morgan finally gets a vote it will be on a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and there it will slumber peacefully and calmly, awaiting the signal from the White House for its resurrection.

President McKinley is not yet ready to recognize the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, and when he is ready so to do he will do it without the passage of any resolution. The Administration men in the Senate have quietly passed the word along that Mr. McKinley is not ready to recognize the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents. Mr. Hanna, who is in charge of the resolution, is not so sure of the mind of the President, intimating that to several of his colleagues, and so have Senators Proctor, Davis, Culver, and Tamm, all of whom are friendly to the cause of the Executive Mansion.

Mr. McKinley, like Mr. Cleveland, does not propose to have this resolution forced upon him and the Republican party, as everybody knows, has a much firmer grip on its legislative machine than did the party headed by Mr. Cleveland. For this reason the resolution will be put to sleep. Administration Republicans say that this does not mean that McKinley is not friendly to the Cuban people. He simply wants to await his own time. He will do nothing until his old friend W. J. Cannon returns from Cuba, and if the report of that confidential agent justifies newspaper reports that it is probable the President may take up the Cuban question and startle the country.

There is another and a far more potent reason behind the seeming indifference of the Republicans. Every effort is to be made to secure the enactment of the tariff bill by the first of the new fiscal year. If, within a couple of months, prosperity does not smile upon the country and good times do not seem to be ahead, the business will be worked for political ends for the effect it may have upon the approaching Congressional elections. Mr. McKinley has had an abundance of advice on this score. The next House is to be a Republican, if that be possible, at all hazards. If the settlement of the tariff does not break open the horn of plenty and permit its contents to scatter throughout the land, then, according to the statements of Republicans who have been discussing the subject in secret, the people are to be made to forget the conditions that confront them through an appeal to their patriotism and their friendliness for an oppressed and downtrodden race.

The flag will be turned loose, the eagle will scream, and a brush-up on paper will be given to the nation. Under the force that it is hoped will accompany this outburst the elections, the Republicans hope, will be carried and the Administration saved the humiliation of a part of the legislative branch being placed in the hands of an opposite party. This is said to be the program and it now remains to be seen whether subsequent events will permit it to be carried out.

A Bootblack's Serious Offense. John Black, a colored bootblack, sixteen years of age, was arrested yesterday morning by a policeman in the Fourth precinct for felonious assault upon Mary Ray, a fourteen-year-old colored girl, living in Allen's court, between M and N streets southwest. The assault was made Friday night, and the complaint in the case was made by the girl's employer. Black was turned over to Policeman Phillips and locked up in No. 5 station-house.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHILD CAUSE.

Unhealthy children from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder trouble in children, suffering so painful to many that life is made unbearable. The womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if left alone it is liable to become diseased, except in rare cases. When in position the bladder is situated high and very close to the bladder, and for that reason any distress, disease, or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder, or urinary passage, is often by mistake attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by paying a little attention to the urine (see pamphlet). The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver, and bladder remedy, is soon realized by the highest of its wonderful cures. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. At drug stores, fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Morning Times and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

ASSUMING HIS NEW DUTIES.

Statistical Hyde to Begin Work in the Agricultural Department.

Mr. John Hyde, of Nebraska, who succeeds Mr. Henry A. Robinson as assistant of the Agricultural Department, will probably assume practical charge of the office during the present week, in order that he may become thoroughly acquainted with its affairs before the resignation of his predecessor goes into effect.

The work of the bureau of statistics will not be wholly new to Mr. Hyde, for he was formerly employed by the agricultural expert of the eleventh census. Mr. Hyde is also well known in scientific circles, having a few years ago been elected a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. He is also a member of the council of the National Geographic Society and secretary of the American Statistical Association.

It is rumored on the "inside" that it is the intention of President McKinley to promote Mr. Hyde to the superintendency of the Census Bureau. In the event of this, Mr. Hyde will continue in the position he now occupies.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT

Young Thomas Falls From a Slippery Rock and Is Lost.

VAIN EFFORT TO SAVE HIM

Was Fishing Near Chain Bridge With Some Companions and Fell Into the Potomac Where the Water Is Swift and Deep—Struggles Witnessed From the Shore.

A boy named Thomas, about sixteen years of age, while fishing near the Chain Bridge yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The lad was the adopted son of George W. Thomas, of this city, and the family, together with several friends, were spending the day up the river and at Cabin John Bridge. Mr. Thomas and his wife were members of the party and at the Chain Bridge young Thomas and three or four other boys started out to spend a short time fishing.

They selected a spot on a ledge of rocks where the water runs rather swiftly and cast in their lines. For some time they sat quietly and drew forth a good string of herring. Finally young Thomas thought he saw a better spot and made an attempt to change his position. The rocks are rather slippery where the water has washed up on them, and the water is quite deep while the current runs swiftly. As he started to step from one rock to another, one of his companions shouted to him to be careful and not fall in. He had no sooner spoken than the boy made a misstep and slipped off the rock into the water.

At the point where he fell in there is a tall, thin, upright rock, which once carried him down under the water. The boy knew how to swim, but could make no headway against the current, which was rapidly carrying him out into the stream.

He cried loudly for help and one of his friends who was fishing beside him quickly pulled off his coat and jumped in to save the life of his companion. He, too, was caught in the suction of the eddy, and instead of being able to reach his friend would himself have been drowned had it not been for the prompt action of a third boy, who managed to cling to the rocks, and extended his hand to the young man, who was nearly exhausted when pulled out upon the bank.

Young Thomas was drawn down by the current and was not seen to rise again. The drowning was witnessed by a number of persons in the party on shore, but all were powerless to save the young man. An attempt was made to recover the body, but owing to the fact that it was carried some distance out into the stream, it could not be found.

The accident was reported to the police of the Seventh precinct last night by several persons who came in from the Chain Bridge, but the boy's address and given name, could not be learned.

NEW LEAK IN THE DRY DOCK

It Took Hard Work to Save the Massachusetts From Damage.

There May Be Some Serious Flaw, But Engineer Menocal Expresses a Contrary Opinion.

New York, May 9.—The condition of the great new dry dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn navy yard changed for the worse last night.

Another leak developed during that time on the west side of the dock, opposite the place where the leak began yesterday morning, and new sets of conjectures were set afloat among the navy yard officials and visitors as to just where the faults were and how they were to be remedied.

Capt. Menocal, the engineer in charge, whose duty it will be to recommend measures for making the dock safe, continues in his belief that the fault is of a trivial nature, and one that will be cured by closing the dry dock top in the sea wall facing the Wallabout bay. To the east of the entrance to the dock.

Naval Constructor Bowles and officers offer theories which involve a belief in some serious faults. All night and today and up to 4 o'clock this evening, men were at work in the battleship Massachusetts safe against a sudden inflow of the water. On either side of the ship amidships are ports seventeen inches in diameter, through which the ship's engines send out water, which has previously been taken in to circulate through the condenser to cool the used steam. The seventeen-inch pipes which connect these holes with the circulation pumps are badly rusted and it had been decided to replace them. These pipes were not in place when the leak began, and if the rusted pipes had floated to above the nineteen-foot mark, there would have been danger of swamping the Massachusetts in the dock, just as the Texas was sunk by the breaking of a sea cock.

Naval Constructor Bowles heaved a sigh of relief at 3 o'clock this afternoon when the last one of these pipes was securely in place and caulked and the ship was safe in that respect. Soon after that the ordered water let into the dock up to the twenty-foot mark for the double purpose of testing the tightness of the caulking of the new pipes and to relieve the strain on the lining of the dock from the water gathered behind it and feeding the leaks. If the new pipes are found to be tight and everything else shipshape about the Massachusetts, the dock will be entirely flooded to high tide and the ship will be floated out.

SCRUGGS AND THE TREATY

Venezuela Government Agent Arrives in Washington.

BOUNDARY LINE QUESTION

Treaty Handsomely Engrossed and Will Be Presented to Minister Andrade and Ambassador Ponce de Leon—History of the Case So Far as This Government Is Concerned.

Col. William M. Scruggs, the agent of the Venezuelan government, who has been at Caracas since March 16, has returned to the city and is at the Stratmore Arms. He has brought with him the treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for the arbitration of the boundary line between the former country and British Guiana.

Briefly restated, the history of the case, so far as this country is concerned, begins with the message of President Cleveland, in which he took heroic ground to the effect that this country would investigate the boundary line for itself, and if the judgment was in favor of Venezuela, he would twist the Anglo-Saxon lion's tail all out of shape. He then went on to say that a Venezuelan boundary commission was appointed with Justice Brewer as chairman, the ostensible object of this commission being to investigate the boundary line, and then that this Government should fight for it if need be. Pending its investigation the agitation for a general treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States was renewed, and it is said that the holding of the Venezuela treaty to arbitration was a diplomatic move to secure the greater result of arbitration between England and this country.

A protocol was agreed upon between Minister Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote, as the holding of the Venezuela treaty to arbitration was a diplomatic move to secure the greater result of arbitration between England and this country. The important terms of the treaty were that all matters heretofore in dispute between the two countries should be arbitrated and that the final judgment should be made by a tribunal of five members, two to be selected by the Supreme Court of the United States, two by the justice of the high court of England, the fifth, in case of disagreement, to be designated by King Oscar of Sweden.

The protocol was submitted to the Venezuelan congress last winter, but Congress not having been consulted in the matter at all. There was some disagreement; first, because the Venezuelans had perfect confidence in the boundary commission, and second, because they thought they had a right to place the matter in the hands of the people. They finally accepted the protocol with the amendment that they should be allowed to name a commissioner, and they selected Chief Justice Fuller, who was accepted by Great Britain.

King Oscar, thereupon to believe, has determined to name the fifth commissioner, on account of criticism made of him in the Senate. The fifth member will now be chosen by the four present members, and in case they can't agree, which is one of the probabilities, there will still be no use. The Venezuelans, and Venezuela appears to be very anxious that it be not dissolved.

The treaty, whose terms have been heretofore published in full by The Times, has been handsomely engrossed, and will be presented in the form of a handsome book to the Minister of Finance. It is said that the Venezuelans are anxious to have the treaty signed by the President. The Venezuelans are anxious to have the treaty signed by the President. The Venezuelans are anxious to have the treaty signed by the President.

Col. Scruggs has been the senior counsel for Venezuela, and there is reason to believe that the leading assistant counsel will be Senator Morgan, as already stated in The Times. The commission will have three months to do its work before rendering its decision, which will be final. As stated, however, one of the possible complications is that the commission can neither agree on a fifth commissioner, nor on a decision, if they proceed without a fifth member.

Col. Scruggs was asked last night when the treaty was to be delivered to the minister and the ambassador. He said that "it would be done at the proper time, in the proper way and at the proper place." Further than this he would not specify. It was said, however, that Col. Scruggs paid his respects yesterday to Minister Andrade. It is not unlikely that the formalities, whatever they may be, will take place today.

Col. Scruggs has been the agent of the Venezuelan government before the boundary commission, and he has been making efforts that the consummation of the present mode of settlement is largely due. He had several consultations with President Cleveland at Woodley, and the proof of his great service to the home government is to be had in the appointment of him in his present important and honorable capacity.

GIRL STUDENTS EXPELLED.

A High Jinks at Wellesley College Results in Dismissals.

Wellesley, Mass., May 9.—The severity of Wellesley College has been rudely disturbed by the pranks of several girl students, who have been summarily expelled by the faculty. It is all on account of the superabundance of animal spirits of some of the young women.

By the action of the faculty the membership of a merry organization of eight has been cut down to three, and there are several persons not connected with the college who are wondering how Miss So-and-so, and a few other light-hearted and high-spirited young women managed to weather the investigation. But they did, and one of them, who comes from the West, has been given credit for most cleverly outwitting the searching cross-examiners of the faculty.

The young ladies have gone home, but in no event will the alleged illness of their relatives permit their return. Miss Helen (only daughter) of a married beauty of twenty-four, who would have received her diploma in another six weeks, packed her trunks and departed for her Massachusetts home on Wednesday.

Mary Kirby, an Auburn-haired freshman of twenty years, told the other girls that her "brother" was very ill, and with a bicycle, grip and Saratoga made off for her home in Wisconsin, never to return to Wellesley unless in some other capacity than student.

Miss Tower, of Albany, likewise departed, but she was in such a hurry that she could not wait for her trunk, so her friends sent it on after her.

The others who for the past week have been walking the chalk mark of propriety are not mentioned, and the villagers who know so much are considerably keeping quiet.

SUGAR SCHEDULE DISLIKED

President Considers the Senate Revision Obnoxious.

Features of the Dingley Bill Thought to Give Sufficient Protection for Refiners of the Staple.

President McKinley is known to have expressed an unqualified disapproval of the sugar schedule in the Senate revision of the Dingley tariff bill to several members of the Senate Finance Committee before they reported the bill. The committee did not see fit to modify the schedule in any way, but they did along the lines that Mr. McKinley desired.

It may now be stated positively, therefore, that the sugar schedule prepared by Republican Senators is obnoxious to the President. The tariff schedule is obnoxious to the President. The tariff schedule is obnoxious to the President.

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OGALALA SIOUX INDIANS

Red Cloud and His Brothers Return From New York.

THEY VISITED BUFFALO BILL

The Famous Old Hero of More Than Two Hundred Battles Is Infirm With Age and Wears Blue Goggles—Valorous Fighter Both of Whites and Indians.

Chief Red Cloud, American Horse, Clarence Three Stars, and High Star, the delegation of Ogallala Sioux, late Saturday evening, arrived in Washington from New York, where they had been several days as the guest of Buffalo Bill.

They have been in Washington several weeks negotiating with the Government in regard to treaties, and will remain here two weeks longer. About fifty of Red Cloud's people are with Buffalo Bill, and by these he was given a most cordial welcome when he appeared in Madison Square Garden last Friday. He was accompanied by his fellow-chieftains and his interpreters, and was met by Major John M. Burke, at the Library across the street, and escorted to the Garden, where they arrived just before the conclusion of the performance.

Thousands of persons were assembled eager to see the great warrior, and when he arrived he was greeted with a storm of applause.

Red Cloud is recognized as the greatest of all Indian warriors in the defense of his lands, and since the death of Sitting Bull is the oldest Sioux chief living. He was in more than 200 battles, and was the chief who captured Fort Phil Kearney in 1885 and killed every man at his post.

Red Cloud is now seventy-six years old and is particularly infirm, and since his return he wears a pair of blue goggles. His life in the central plains covers the careers of the most noted generals—Howard, Sherman, Sheridan, Crook, McKim, Custer, Miles, Merritt, Dodge, Carr, Emery, Hatch, and Gibbons.

Red Cloud was born on Bluewater Creek, a branch of the Platte River, only fifteen miles from the place where Harney killed the Rosebud Indians, and though he has often gone west, he has never been away from the Black Hills. He was in Washington on his first treaty mission during the last term of Grant. Since that time he has been here about a dozen times, and has met all the Presidents since Grant, considering them his friends, and professing sincere friendship for them.

He has lived at the Pine Ridge agency for twenty-eight years. The first great chief of the Sioux tribe was Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horse, who ruled a half a century ago.

Upon his death, Red Cloud was made chief of the Sioux, in South Dakota, and since that time had a wonderful influence over his people, who still look up to him as the greatest chieftain of their nation.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have always been friendly to him, but against all the other Indian tribes he has at all times fought with great valor.

He has come to Washington as the representative of the Sioux nation, and, among other things, is opposed to the holding of land to his people. "If people do not want it," he says, "because they have inspected every inch of the land, and claim that it is not adapted to agriculture, use. Nothing can be raised on it, although they have tried to plant, and, in fact, they do plant every spring, with little success. The crops fare well until July, when the sun burns them out and scorches them."

The Sioux think that the land is decidedly adapted for grazing purposes. Cattle and horses can now be raised, but the land would be all the more valuable in portions the cattle could not be kept within the land limited by law, and Red Cloud claims that this would cause great trouble among the Sioux people. The cattle would always be going on forbidden ground, or into the white people's land, causing endless trouble.

Red Cloud, on account of his age and infirmities, had great difficulty in coming East this time. But he was urged to come by his people, so came to Washington to grasp his friends and the great father's hands, and to make a last appeal to them in behalf of his people, hoping that what he asked might be granted.

Red Cloud is accompanied by American Horse, another noted chief, and famous warrior. He is fifty-five years old and looks an ideal Sioux warrior in his prime. He was born at the foot of the Black Hills, and since then has lived about the Black Hills and the Platte River, Tongue River, and famous Little Big Horn, at the foot of the Rockies. He is leader of the Ogallala Sioux at Pine Ridge Agency.

It is interesting to note how he became chief. Since he was eighteen years old he has been prominent in warfare. When he was twenty-four years old he says he "became a man by marrying a woman," and lived near the Black Hills at Bear Lodge.

His people came together in great numbers to give him a lodge, consisting of about ten tents. It was a gathering of Sioux. The officers of the day went to him and led him to the place of honor. He then brought Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-Horse, and a brother of Capt. Seward, and lastly Crazy Horse. Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-Horse withdrew from the chiefdom, and American Horse was elected chief, not acquiring it like many chiefs, by blood descent, although his grandfather was a chief. His father refused to be appointed when he would have been made chief by descent.

Religiously he believes that there is a God, a supreme God, and while he is not religious officially, he is in sympathy with all church and religious work. He also has the ancient Dakota convictions, which is that God may be approached in the sun dance. He says that they worship their religion more than the white people do, for they practice what they preach.

American Horse has come East with Red Cloud to get the public men to carefully consider the question of their interests. For twenty years the Sioux have been holding councils about matters entered into between themselves and the Government, and yet there is much misunderstanding about them. The Sioux from these councils, which they have authorized Red Cloud and American Horse to bring before the Senate Indian Relations Committee on this visit.

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his own brand, and is one of the most popular of the younger Sioux. High Star is a full-blooded Sioux, and also came East as an interpreter as well as a representative of his tribe. He brought with him a resolution from the people adopted at a council of the Sioux, at Pine Ridge, held April 13, 1897. In it Congress is petitioned to obtain the enactment of such laws as will secure the right to hold their land in common for stock raising purposes; also request the Government to consider all half-breeds and mixed bloods prior to the act of Congress approved August 7, 1888, shall have all rights and equal privileges with the Sioux tribe, and that no laws be made to deprive them of the same.

The Greek People. It is a curious fact that all the children of King George and Queen Olga, save the eldest son, lost Greece. This must be due to unconscious imitation, when children, of the persons who surround them. They are not entitled to be called princes, and speak of themselves as Princes of Nowhere and Counts of Nothing-at-all. Their mother has completely identified herself with the common people, and spends much time in hospitals and in visiting the poor. The palace gardens, which are a shady grove, are open on two days of the week to the public. Any one who pleases may attend the military concerts there.

Glification is lent in every man, woman and child in Greece. I never saw such an intelligent-looking man as at Eleusis. It was an infant of six months, in the arms of a ragged little girl of seven or eight. The Turkish eyes watched some course with the keenest intellectual curiosity and amusement. One might suppose they were the eyes of an Aristophanes in bud. One finds far more politeness in a way-side and road-side-looking cafe than in an English, or indeed, a French drawing-room. I never saw, even in France, a more perfect example of a high social and really poor from over-taxation, but submit to it in the hope that the expensive army will some day or another rid all Greece of the Turks. The sooner the better.

Are they a handsome people? They are a people of interesting faces. Eyes are generally as black as those of Mr. Gladstone and as black as Mr. Gladstone, by the way, has the bilious complexion, alert mind and ready wit of the Greek. They are a very well-made, clean-built people. But their features and expressions are so different from those of the English, that they are a blinding sight to the eye. The girls' faces that most struck me were the color of yellow wax, which blazed black eyes lighted up as might a devouring flame. There was something in most of the faces that betrayed, I thought, inability to fever—London Truth.

Barbarians at Church Societies. It is not at all surprising that some Englishmen should look upon us as barbarians and wild men. Here is a contribution which appeared in the current number of the Forum, and which throws new light upon American methods of saving money. The alleged incidents were compiled by the Rev. W. B. Hale.

"St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Toledo, gave a stimulating entertainment by the Peak Sisters, introducing that touching ballad, 'Do You Know the Month of May?' in which the scientific art of kissing is referred to in allusive terms."

"At Fredonia, N. Y., the Sacred Female Minstrels, only colored and wore bloomers; but at Woodville, L. I., one of the holy band kicked a tambourine held above her head all the time she sang 'The Lord's Prayer.'"

"In the Trinity Episcopal church at Suffern, Methodist Episcopal Epworth League and the New Brunswick Protestant Episcopal Olive Branch Society, the young ladies of the church displayed their legs behind a curtain lifted to a height described as 'astounding.'"

Few cities or towns have this year been without a bicycle society. Floral wheels make appropriate decorations, and if the organ has a Swiss bell-top may be appropriately placed. A favorite text is Psalm lxxxiii-13, "Oh, my God, make them like a wheel." (Hebrew galgal, a whirling thing.)

The pastor of the Methodist Church, of St. Louis, Mich., having entertained firemen, veterans, and blacksmiths, outdid himself in a barbers' Sunday evening. Scholars, hair dressers, cupids, soap, and combs, mirrors, and brushes, tastefully arranged on the walls and platform, with festoons of towels and roses of brilliant and bay rum bottles, gave a home-like appearance to the church. Sitting in a barber's chair, the pastor gathered inspiration for his lecture, and he closed by pressing home in the choicest terms of the tonsorial profession the lesson of the razor and the drop.

At Osage, Mich., the pastor gave \$8 every night for a week to delinquents of the local police, and he closed by pressing home in the choicest terms of the tonsorial profession the lesson of the razor and the drop.

A Too Faithful Beast. A gentleman was hanging along Princess street, Edinburgh, one morning, when a friend accosted him. "Halloo, old boy; 'what's the matter? Are you lame?" "Yes, temporarily, temporarily," was the reply. "The fact is, I went home sober last night and my faithful watchdog bit me by the leg."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DIED. PITTS—On Sunday, May 9, 1897, at 11:15 p. m., of apoplexy, Mrs. J. A. PITTS, daughter of Mrs. J. A. PITTS, 1208 S. street northwest. MRS. J. A. PITTS, widow of J. A. PITTS, died at her home, 1208 S. street northwest, on Sunday, May 9, 1897, at 11:15 p. m., of apoplexy. She was 72 years of age. Her husband died on May 10, 1897, at 10 o'clock. Burial on Monday, May 10, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

At 5:35 p. m., of apoplexy, Mrs. J. A. PITTS, daughter of Mrs. J. A. PITTS, 1208 S. street northwest. MRS. J. A. PITTS, widow of J. A. PITTS, died at her home, 1208 S. street northwest, on Sunday, May 9, 1897, at 11:15 p. m., of apoplexy. She was 72 years of age. Her husband died on May 10, 1897, at 10 o'clock. Burial on Monday, May 10, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

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